FEBRUARY 23, 1776. THE NUMBER 56.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

ALWAYS FOR LIBERTY, AND THE PUBLICK GOOD.

ALEXANDER PURDIE, PRINTER.

Mr. PURDIE,

TWO paragraphs from lord Dunmore's Virginia Gazette (as he calls it) printed on board his own ſhip, February 3, 1776, may ſerve to ſhow us what is the wiſh, and, we ſhould preſume, the intention of the miniſtry.

"I hope that the Britiſh ſpirit is not ſo debaſed, that, for a little temporary intereſt, and precarious tranquillity, you will give up your dignity and honour, and render your nation contemptible in the eyes of all Europe. No, let them feel what it is to provoke and inſult a great and powerful people, who have ſo lately aſtoniſhed the world by their atchievments. When they return to their duty, and ſue for pardon, let the conditions be, *Lay down your arms; deliver up your leaders to juſt puniſhment; retire quietly to your homes, and ſubmit to the legiſlature of your parent ſtate.*"

"Do not ſink, my lord, under the glorious ſtruggle; let not an ignominious accommodation with our rebellious and ungrateful colonies, fade and tarniſh your country's glory, and efface the remembrance of your former great conduct. Let difficulties animate you to the utmoſt exertion of your powers. You have the confidence of your ſovereign, the ſupport of the moſt independent parliament that ever ſat within thoſe walls; you have the warmeſt approbation of every wiſe and good man; the body of the nation is with you, and you may command their natural force."

It is true theſe are only extracts from the Publick Advertiſer, but they were addreſſed to lord North, and have a ſtrong reſemblance to his and the king's ſpeech; and I will remark here, by the bye, that theſe extracts were publiſhed and circulated by lord Dunmore ſeven days after the date of his *friendly letter*. A writer who ſigns himſelf Candidus, ſuppoſed to be one Finlayſon, a young Scotchman, formerly a ſhop-keeper in this city, who was genteelly caned by a certain captain ſome time before capt. Foy left the country, introduces the letter from which the above extracts are made in an elaborate piece, in which he complains of the publication of falſehoods, and concealment of truth, in all the newſpapers, except the one his lordſhip has preſſed into his ſervice (and a few others) and which Candidus is ſuppoſed to ſuperintend.

"I muſt do you, ſir, the juſtice (ſays he to his printer) to ſay, that YOUR PRESS does not come within the deſcription above given, being undoubtedly, as far as you have yet gone, a uſeful, free, and impartial preſs; and if you do not publiſh much in favour of American meaſures, it is the more neceſſary at this time, in order to give room for *ſuch truths*, and *wholeſome advice*, as cannot otherwiſe be conveyed to the ears of the people, or is not, through the *proſtitute preſſes* at preſent on the continent. I am inſenſibly drawn into theſe reflections, while I meant only to convey to you the following paper, to be publiſhed, from the Publick Advertiſer."

But to return to the ſubject of a reconciliation. America, finding that the Britiſh parliament, not content with reſtraining her trade within the moſt narrow bounds, had proceeded to drain her, by internal taxes, of the little circulating caſh ſhe had, remonſtrated and petitioned, in vain, againſt ſuch unjuſt and oppreſſive acts, and reſolved "to contract herſelf within her little ſphere, and be contented with her home-ſpun," to uſe the words of the Virginia petition to the king. This was all we did, and all we threatened, and for this the vengeance of an avaracious and tyrannical adminiſtration has been poured out upon us! The national debt is ſo enormous, the expenſe of dependents and penſioners ſo heavy, that the miniſtry could not think of leaving it to America to determine what part of it ſhe would pay off. They thought they ſhould ſtick at nothing to carry into execution the plan they had ſo much at heart, and which would make them abſolute maſters of the property of every man in America, to the lightening of their own burthens, the ſatiſfying their avarice, and gratifying their luſt of power. Hence, they could not ſcruple to encourage Papiſts, Indians, and ſlaves, to aſſiſt in their bloody plan of cruſhing and enſlaving us. It is evident, that adminiſtration, whatever it may do now, never wiſhed for an accommodation. Every ſtep that they have taken was evidently calculated to preclude all hopes of it; it was their intereſt, wiſh, and intention, on the ſuppoſition that they could conquer America at a little riſk and ſmall expenſe, to force us into rebellion, to have a pretence for ſubduing and enſlaving us, and glutting their avarice with the forfeited eſtates in America. As the miniſtry could not wiſh for an accommodation before their diſappointment, we have ſome reaſon to be on our guard during the negotiation, eſpecially as they ſeem determined to ſend out a powerful armament with their commiſſioners. They are determined to treat with us with the ſword at our breaſts; we ſhould therefore be armed with a ſhield, and with drawn ſwords be ready to parry the thruſts which may be made at us, if we ſhould refuſe to ſubmit to ſome inſulting propoſal. Let no one think me an enemy to an accommodation; I only caution my countrymen againſt being thrown off their guard, for I confeſs *I ſuſpect the ſincerity of the miniſtry*. What occaſion have they to ſend over commiſſioners, fleets, and armies, if they intend to repeal the acts we complain of? We aſked but for "peace, liberty, and ſecurity," and promiſed to diſband our troops, and return to a free and full trade with Great Britain, if the king would but *recall his troops*, and the parliament *repeal the obnoxious acts*. What requeſt could me more reaſonable? What eaſier for Britain to do? If this had been done, all would be right. There could be no room for fears and ſuſpicions on our part, and we ſhould have been bound in honour, and have fulfilled our promiſe in the petition; and, without any delay, or expenſe of a negotiation, peace and happineſs would inſtantly be diffuſed throughout America. I fear this fleet and armament can never be the *harbingers of peace;* therefore, however ardently I wiſh for PEACE, I moſt earneſtly recommend it to my countrymen to be PREPARED FOR WAR.

A VIRGINIAN.

CAMBRIDGE, *Jan.* 8.

ON the 7th inſtant, the 6th daughter of capt. Bancroft, of Dunſtable, war baptiſed by the name of MARY DANDRIDGE, the maiden name of his excellency general WASHINGTON's lady. The child was dreſſed in blue and buff, with a ſprig of evergreen on its head, emblematick of his excellency's glory, and the affection of the provincials.

We hear from Newport, that capt. Wallace, commander of the miniſterial pirates who have long infeſted that harbour, having received on board his ſhip a number of negroes who had abſconded from the town, the commander of the colony troops thought of an expedient for giving him a check. Capt. Barton, with a party of men, was ſent to Brenton's point, from which Wallace uſually took off the ſlaves; and, having placed his men properly, ordered a negro to hail the pirate's ſhip, which the fellow complied with. He was anſwered from the ſhip, and aſked what he wanted. He replied, that he was a poor negro belonging to mr. John Collins, and was tired of living with the Yankies, and wanted to go on board the ſhip. Wallace ſwallowed the bait immediately; he ordered a boat aſhore with a midſhipman and two ſeamen, who were all made priſoners by capt. Barton.

Jan. 25. Since our laſt we have had ſeveral deſerters from the enemy. One of them, ſtationed at Charleſtown mills, pitched his companion over the dam, and then run for Cobble hill.

Laſt Thurſday one of our cruiſers, commanded by capt. Maſcoll, carried into Cape Anne a ſhip of about 250 tuns. She was from Lynnhaven, in England, bound to Boſton, and had on board, beſides other valuable articles, 500 blankets, 100 bolts of oſnabrugs, 100 caſks of oatmeal, a large number of ſhoes, and a quantity of coal.

We hear that the enemy, the evening on which our troops burnt the houſes at Charleſtown, were entertaining themſelves at the exhibition of a play, which they called the *Blockade of Boſton*; in the midſt of which a perſon appeared before the audience, and with great earneſtneſs declared, that the Yankies were attacking Bunker's hill. The deluded wretches, at firſt, took this to be merely *farcical*, and intended as part of their diverſion; but, ſoon convinced that the actor meant to repreſent a ſolemn reality, the whole

assembly left the houſe in confuſion, and ſcampered off with great precipitation.

Laſt Saturday, a veſſel filled with our diſtreſſed brethren of Boſton put off from that place, and landed her paſſengers at Chelſea. It is ſaid a conſiderable number more were ſoon to follow.

February 1. Laſt Tueſday an expreſs arrived from Canada, with deſpatches for his excellency the general, dated the 15th ult. We have the pleaſure to hear that our army, notwithſtanding the loſs ſuſtained in the late unfortunate attack upon Quebeck, ſtill continues the blockade of that city; and that we have good grounds to hope that the reduction of that capital will be completed before ſpring, as we have authentick intelligence, that reinforcements, from various quarters, have been poured in to the aſſiſtance of our brave little army.

Laſt Thurſday morning capt. Manly, being on a cruiſe in the bay, diſcovered a ſhip a league or two S. E. of Boſton light-houſe. He immediately gave chaſe, and took her within ſight of the ſhips in Boſton harbour. He then ſtood for a ſnow, which he eſpied off Cohaſſet; and ſoon coming up with her, ſhe ſtruck to him without heſitation. Juſt as capt. Manly had manned his laſt prize, a ſchooner of eight carriage guns, with many ſwivels, and full of men, convoying two little proviſion veſſels from Halifax, came up, and began an engagement with capt. Manly; but being ſoon convinced of her errour, ſhe ſheered off for Boſton. Capt. Manly would have undoubtedly taken her alſo, with the two proviſion veſſels, had not his crew (which was at firſt much ſhort of the complement) been conſiderably weakened, by manning the two prizes. In the engagement, his gunner was wounded, and his rigging ſomething damaged. We have not heard what loſs the enemy ſuſtained. Both of the prizes, which were loaded with coal from Whitehaven, in England, capt. Manly got ſafe into Plymouth with, the enſuing night.

It is ſaid about 100 ſail of tranſports may be ſoon expected on the coaſt from England.

A wood veſſel, bound to Boſton, was taken by one of our cruiſers, this week, in the bay.

Laſt Monday one of the continental cruiſers got into a harbour at the eaſtward, after having been chaſed by the Lively man of war, who fired about 170 ſhot at her.

Extract of a letter from a young gentleman in London, *to his father, a cuſtom houſe officer in* New England, *dated Sept.* 1775.

"Give me leave to adviſe you to endeavour living in quiet, and to cultivate the good-will and friendſhip of your neighbours and townſmen, in theſe critical times. Adminiſtration does nor deſire, not expect, the officers of the revenue to intermeddle in the preſent political diſputes. By no means think of coming to England. Thoſe perſons who have, without orders, or leave of abſence, quitted America, are now neglected, and ſtarving here at home."

NEW YORK, *February* 8.

LAST Thurſday, being the day appointed for the election of members to repreſent this city and county in General Aſſembly, the following gentlemen, well attached to the great cauſe of American freedom, were choſen without oppoſition: Philip Livingſton, John Alſop, John Jay, and Alexander M'Dougal, eſqrs.

Extract of a letter from St. Thomas's, *Jan.* 20.

"The ſchooner Hope, capt. Cunningham, arrived at St. Euſtatia the 17th inſtant, after being within 30 hours ſail of New York; but was obliged to bear away the 25th ult. the captain, mate, and all the people on board, being ſick, except one man. From good authority, I can aſſure you that 8000 troops are at Martinico, and every merchantman brings out from 25 to 50 ſoldiers. A fleet is daily expected with 3000 more, for ſaid place; 5000 troops are at Guadaloupe, and 8000 at the Cape. The intention of the French is, to let the troops from Europe arrive in America, and then they will unfold their deſigns. I imagine the Windward Iſlands, and Jamaica, will receive no benefit from theſe manœuvres. I make no doubt but the French will be the means of bringing England and America to a reconciliation in three months, and heartily wiſh it may be done on honourable terms to both parties."

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 31.

Extract of a letter from London.

THE letter I ſent you by packet is ſtopped; may the writer eſcape the tyrannous inſtitutions of this bloody adminiſtration. It is to the laſt degree dangerous to communicate intelligence to America. It is ſaid a New England veſſel is going from Liverpool; I will hazard the danger, by forwarding the newſpapers, and writing to you. The king's ſpeech, and the echoes from both Houſes, prove two things: One, that the ſame hateful ſyſtem pervades the cabinets againſt the colonies; and the other, that your firmneſs and powers ſo damp their wiſhes as to make them hold out a futile offer of pardon through their deſpicable governours in the different provinces. But who cannot ſee through this inſidious plan? What colony will be ſo blind, ſo irrational, as to be duped into a ſubmiſſion to tyranny? Or ſo ſcandalouſly mean as to deſert her ſiſters, at the time when it is evident that perſeverance in your reſolutions will ſoon bring your enemies heads to the block, and glorioufly and eternally fix your liberties on an immutable baſis? Contemn then, my countrymen, the deluſive ſnare; and, if it is poſſible, be more animated to conquer, or die, rather than enſlave yourſelves and your poſterity: For I contend, that however Britain may talk of her reſources, and the facility of hiring troops, it will be your own faults if you are ſubdued, for this country is ſo divided that you have at leaſt half of it on your ſide even at this day. What then will be your caſe in the ſpring and ſummer, when the manufacturers will be wholly unemployed, and proviſions, through various cauſes, become diſtreſſingly ſcarce? The minority gain ground daily. The Duke of Grafton has nobly departed from government, and boldly arraigned their wicked and deſtructive plans. The biſhop of Peterborough has joined him, lamenting he had ever voted againſt America. General Conway, ſir James Lowther, and many others, have openly vindicated us, and ſeverely ſatyriſed the miniſtry. Be aſſured, if you do your parts, that the ends for which you ſtopped your trade, and flew to arms, will be crowned with ſucceſs.

You will ſee the crafty North has declared, that adminiſtration wiſh nothing more than to place America in the ſituation ſhe was in the year 1763. What an infamous falſehood! View the tendency of the king's ſpeech. Does he not ſay he will proceed to crush you to ſubmiſſion to the ſupremacy of parliament? What is this, but taxation and penſioners, tyranny, prerogative, and the devil? Never lay down your arms till this country withdraws her troops from your provinces, and you have ample ſatisfaction and indemnification for your ſufferings, and ultimate ſecurity for your rights. And if I could have my will, there ſhould be no peace made with this flagitious miniſtry. You will wonder lord Camden did not ſpeak; he waited to attack Mansfield, but all the attacks of the minority lords could not bring the latter up.

What will all America think of her infamous countryman, Frank Richardſon, who, for a paltry riſe in the army, has attempted to ſwear the life of mr. Sayre away, for which the latter was committed a cloſe priſoner to the Tower. He is at length admitted to bail by lord Mansfield, and will be cleared in trial; but the informer will be ſo cloſe driven that day, that he had better avoid the ignomy, by a precipated death. Your old friend L---P--- will be a hard evidence againſt him, and may perhaps prove him the very traitor, in another degree, he had deſigned to honour mr. Sayre with. Already he dare not walk the ſtreets, and in a little time he will be conſigned over to deſpair, want, and a variety of wretchedneſs; but though there are not many who have yet attempted the lives of their countrymen by perjury, yet there are ſcoundrels, from every part of America, who ought to be execrated to eternity by all good men, and for which proper end I ſhall catalogue the names of the raſcals, and timely tranſmit, not only *theirs* to you, but the names of thoſe Engliſh and Scotch ingrates who have fattened on American commiſſions, and yet baſely join the cry of havock and bloody deeds to the once happy colonies!

Once more, whatever America does, let her be firm to her reſolutions; that is, ſupport her military ardour, and never trade with this country till ſhe is totally relieved of her grievances."

Feb. 12. We are are told, that there are 14 or 1500 troops arrived at New York, laſt week, from Connecticut, under the command of general Lee; and that the regulars, under general Clinton, were abſolutely ſent for by governour Tryon.

A gentleman lately arrived from York town, in this province, informs, that the committee of inſpection had ſentenced one Richardſon to three months impriſonment for having ſpoken diſreſpectfully of the Hon. Continental Congreſs.

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, *Jan.* 28.

"Laſt Thurſday capt. Manly took two ſtoreſhips loaded with proviſions, potatoes, coal, &c. which he carried into Plymouth, notwithſtanding he was attacked by a cutter, which he could have taken, had he not been afraid of loſing his prizes. It is ſaid that capt. Waters, in the courſe of laſt week, took a ſhip and brig, but the ſucceſs of Waters wants confirmation. It would now be no news to acquaint you with the burning the houſes at Charleſtown, or rather at the foot of Bunker's hill; but the circumſtances being odd, and humorous, ſhall give them to you. When about 200 of our people (col. Miffliin in the number) were performing the buſineſs, the regulars were acting a play called the Buſy Body. That being finiſhed, the ſcenes were hoiſted to perform a farce (wrote by the officers) called the *Blockade of Boſton*. General Waſhington, with a large wig, and a long ruſty ſword, had juſt appeared on the ſtage, together with his orderly ſerjeant, who had a ruſty gun of ſeven feet long on his ſhoulder. At that inſtant, one of the regular ſerjeants came running (almoſt out of breath) on the ſtage, on which he threw his bayonet, and hollowed out, *Boſton is on fire, and attacked in fifty places*. Thoſe who were unacquainted with the farce thought this part of it; but general Howe cried out, *Officers to your alarm poſts*, which changed the act to ſhrieking, crying, fainting, &c. And indeed the troops on Bunker's hill were not much leſs frightened than they were in Boſton; for notwithſtanding the officers ordered the men to reſerve their fire, they kept a continued blaze all round the hill. Col. Neſbit, who commanded, was tried for ſallying out on our men, but have not yet heard his fate.

"The weather is now very cold. Should it continue ſo, for one week longer, think we ſhall have a good bridge to Boſton.

"There are now here the chiefs of three tribes of Canadian Indians; 130

the Chicknawagah have been here eight days; the two other tribes came but yesterday. The former have dined with generals Washington and Putnam, and spend one half their time at col. Mifflin's, which, together with some tawdry clothing that has been given them, has pleased them much, and they desire that we may look upon them as our assured friends.

Extract of a letter from New York, *Feb. 5.*

"Yesterday, about the same time, generals Lee and Clinton arrived. The Committee of Safety met immediately, and we expected something like a commencement of hostilities to-day. The mayor went on board, and the governour and general both assured him not a man was to be landed here. A 20 gun ship, said to be the Mercury, and a transport, came into the harbour yesterday. Clinton came in the frigat, and is going to the southward, I believe to Virginia. A doctor Gilson has been taken into custody at Newport, and sent to head-quarters, for treasonable practices at Rhode Island. Lee says he will send word on board the men of war, that if they set a house on fire, in consequence of his coming, he will chain 100 of their friends together by the neck, and make the house their funeral pile."

We hear, that, among other honours decreed to the memory of general MONTGOMERY, by the Hon. Continental Congress, they have appointed a funeral oration; which is to be composed by doctor SMITH, and will be delivered on Monday the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Extract of a letter from New York, *Feb. 7.*

"The town in the greatest confusion. The Congress have recommended to the inhabitants to move out. The Mercury man of war has demanded three months provision, which is refused. Lord Stirling came to town this morning, with Jersey forces."

Extract of another letter from New York, *Feb. 7.*

"The governour sent for the mayor, and desired him to assure the publick, that general Clinton was only come to pay him a visit on his way, and that the troops should not land here. Nevertheless, it was thought necessary to keep a strict look-out, for fear they should land by surprise; in consequence of which, half our battalion kept guard all night, the other half the next, and the second battalion are doing the same. Nothing hostile has yet commenced, but God knows how soon it may. The ice obliges the ships to warp close to the wharf. This day the ice, in large cakes, was chock from side to side, and many people upon it."

WILLIAMSBURG, *Feb. 26.*

WE are informed, that on Monday last the Hon. RICHARD CORBIN, esq; came to this city, and the next day, with the entire approbation of the Committee of Safety, continued his journey to Norfolk, with intention to go on board the Dunmore, to have a conference with lord Dunmore on the subject of a letter his lordship had written to col. Corbin, containing some propositions to negotiate an accommodation with Great Britain, and to receive letters which had come from London, and were to be delivered into his own hands.

The Mercury frigat, capt. Graham, (formerly Macartney, who is gone to England) having general Clinton and lord Percy on board, and two transports, with between 3 and 400 troops, chiefly light infantry of the 4th and 44th regiments, and a number of officers belonging to the 16th and 40th, besides some engineers, are arrived in Hampton road, from Boston; since which they have been joined by the Kingfisher, and four or five tenders, who now lie off Hampton, and it is supposed are bound up Potowmack, or for North Carolina, where some disturbances have broke out among the people who lately styled themselves regulators.

Capt. Montague, we hear, is promoted to the command of the Mercury, and capt. Graham succeeds him in the Kingfisher.

Two brigs went up Norfolk river, accompanied by some tenders, a few days before the arrival of the Mercury.

We hear that 36 commissioners are now on their passage to America, from England; three for each colony, who are designed to treat with their respective Assemblies.

Commodore Hammond has given orders to all the navy officers to cease firing on our sentinels, or small parties, on pain of being broke.

It is said that the troops with lord Dunmore, to the amount of 500, are intrenched at Portsmouth, and that a considerable number of our people are intrenching some little distance below them. The Roebuck is gone up to Norfolk, where the Liverpool and Otter, with the ships Dunmore and William, a number of tenders, and other craft, still remain.

A considerable quantity of gunpowder (5000 wt. it is said) with osnabrugs and other linen, is safely landed in North Carolina.

The ship Rockingham is now in Hampton road, with upwards of 60 passengers, bound for Glasgow.

By mr. Hancock Lee, lately from Kentucky, we are informed that the Indians have scalped two or three white people on the Ohio, and that the commanding-officer at Detroit offers them 10 l. for every scalp. Capt. Neaville, at Fort Pitt, writes his friends in Frederick, to the same purpose, but says the reward is 50 l. a scalp.

The gentlemen of Alexandria have got down the cannon from Winchester, and are putting their town in a posture of defence.

"The members of the House of Burgesses are reminded, that their last adjournment was to the first Thursday in March; on which day it is hoped that a sufficient number of convenient members will meet, to make a farther adjournment, and prevent a dissolution."

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *November 20.*

Lord North made a motion to the following purport: "For leave to bring in a bill to cut off all intercourse between Great Britain and the colonies of America, now in actual rebellion, so long as they shall continue in rebellion; and to repeal the Boston port bill, the fishery bill, and another bill passed last sessions against the Americans; and to authorise his Majesty's naval commanders to seize all ships belonging to America, as lawful prizes.

For the motion 192, against it 64.

In the Irish House of Commons, on Friday, Nov. 23d, it was resolved, that 4000 men out of the 12,000 voted as necessary to be kept in Ireland, for the defence of that kingdom, be spared for his majesty's service in North America.

For the motion 121, against it 76.

The 4000 Irish troops are to be replaced with an equal number of Hanoverians, Hessians, and Brunswick troops.

*** *The resolves and proceeding of sundry committees, which have come to hand, will be published in our next.*

*** *A few barrels of FLOUR seconds, which makes excellent* HOUSEHOLD BREAD, *to be sold at 7 s. 6 d. per cwt. ready money. Inquire at* A. Purdie's *printing office.*

In COMMITTEE of SAFETY.

Williamsburg, *Feb. 22*, 1776.

MR. *Walter Hatton, of Accomack county, being taken up for trial by the committee of that county, as having written a letter to Nathaniel Coffin, esq; containing sentiments very unfriendly to the rights of America, an extract from which was published in mr. Purdie's Gazette of the 2d instant, was, at his own request, referred by the said committee to the determination of this board. Mr. Hatton accordingly appeared, and, being shewn the manuscript extract from the said letter, transmitted from Philadelphia, declared himself well satisfied that it was faithfully taken from the original, and was willing the committee should proceed to his trial upon that as his letter. He at the same time expressed his contrition for having written the letter, and his intention in future to conduct himself without offence; whereupon he was desired to retire, and reduce to writing what he was willing to say on that subject, and deliver it in the next morning. He accordingly the next day gave in the following paper, viz.* "*Whereas I, in November last, wrote a letter to Nathaniel Coffin, esq; of Boston, wherein I mentioned sundry things disrespectful of the American cause, I therefore do now freely acknowledge my imprudence in so doing, and am sorry for the same; and I do hereby farther agree and promise, that, for the future (during the present unhappy dispute between Great Britain and America) I will not, either by writing or speaking, give any information to any person in power, or any other person whatsoever, prejudicial to the American cause, but that I will conduct myself entirely henceforward so as to give no occasion of offence.* WALTER HATTON. "*Williamsburg, Feb. 22, 1776.*" *Which being satisfactory to the committee, mr. Hatton is discharged, and recommended to the friends of America to be restored to the peace and protection of society, so long as he observes the rule of conduct he has promised as aforesaid; and it is ordered, that these proceedings be published in the Virginia Gazette.*

For the Committee.

EDMUND PENDLETON, president.

WANTED for the army, a large number of SHOES, for which ready money will be given; and I will engage to take any quantity that can be furnished, throughout the year, from any part of the colony. Such persons as can supply me, and are willing to engage, will meet with proper encouragement by applying to the subscriber, or mr. *Wm. Armistead* at the regimental store in *Williamsburg*.

WILLIAM AYLETT.

*** Who has for sale a quantity of *FLOUR*, and *SHIP BREAD*. Apply as above.

To be SOLD, to the highest bidders, on Wednesday *the 6th of* March, *at the late dwelling-house of* mr. Alexander Craig, *deceased.*

ALL his stock in trade, consisting of saddlery and harness furniture, *&c.* also a cart and horses, several cows, and some household furniture. Six months credit will be allowed, for all sums above 5 l. Bond and approved security will be required.--All persons indebted to the deceased are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands will make them known, to

JOHN M. GALT, }
GABRIEL MAUPIN, } executors.

TAPPAHANNOCK, *February 17*, 1776.

WANTED immediately, to succeed *John Whitlock* in the tavern kept by him, a man bred to that business, to whom good encouragement will be given by the subscriber. None but such as come well recommended, for honesty, sobriety, industry, and complaisance, need to apply. A single man would be acceptable; but should a man who has a careful wife, that will not think it below her dignity to superintend the affairs of the kitchen, and bedchambers, even if there be a child or two, it will be no unsurmountable objection.

ARCHIBALD RITCHIE.

To be RENTED,

THE SWAN TAVERN in the town of *Falmouth*, which may be entered upon in *April* next. For farther particulars inquire of the subscriber, or proprietor in said town. WILLIAM SMITH.

FREDERICKSBURG, *Feb.* 14, 1776.

I INTEND to leave the colony ſoon, for a few moths. In my abſence, mr. *James Blair*, will tranſact the buſineſs of *Heſlop & Blair*, to whom I requeſt all thoſe indebted to the ſtore, or otherwiſe, will make as ſpeedy payment as poſſible; and thoſe who have it not in their power to make immediate payment, I hope, will not be backward in ſettling their accounts, by bond, or other ſpecialties.

DAVID BLAIR.

SOUTHAMPTON, *Feb.* 13, 1776.

WHEREAS I entered into a contract with *Jeſſe Williams*, of the county of *Halifax*, *North Carolina*, for the purchaſe of about 9000 wt. of PORK, before ſundry witneſſes (on delivery of which to be paid for in caſh, at 17*ſ.* 6*d.* per hundred) ſince which agreement, the ſaid *Williams* (having met with a better offer) diſpoſed of the ſame, to my prejudice: This therefore is to caution all perſons to beware of having any connexions with the ſaid *Williams*, otherwiſe they may depend on being equally deceived.

RICE B. PIERCE.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Feb.* 21, 1776.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from capt. *Buford's* company at *Hampton*, about the middle of laſt *December*, a bay gelding about 15 hands and a half high, has a ſtar in his forehead, his hind feet white, and a few white hairs in his flank, without any brand. Whoever brings him to me, in this city, ſhall be well rewarded.

JOHN H. NORTON.

To be SOLD

A GOOD *negro COOK, who is a healthy fellow under 40 years of age, can roaſt and boil very well, and underſtands made diſhes, with baking of bread and pickling. He is ſold for no other fault than having lately diſobliged his maſter, by going off ſome little time. His price is* 120*l. on* 12 *months credit, or* 110*l ready money. For farther particulars, inquire of the printer.*

WANTED,

A TUTOR *in a gentleman's family, who is well acquainted with* Latin *and the* Mathematicks. *None need apply without proper credentials. Such a perſon, beſides a genteel ſalary, will have his waſhing, lodging, and mending, found him; and he may keep a horſe if he chooſes it, or have one found him for recreation, or neceſſary buſineſs. For farther particulars, inquire of the printer.*

SUFFOLK, *February* 13.

I INTEND to leave the colony.

EBEN. STOTT.

FEBRUARY 15, 1776.

I WILL give three pounds per month wages to any able SEAMEN that will apply to me, near *Richmond* town, in a ſhort time.

(2) ISAAC YOUNGHUSBAND.

PETERSBURG, *Feb.* 5, 1776.

I INTEND to leave the colony immediately.

EMANUEL WALKER.

GOOD OLD SPIRITS

TO be ſold by the barrel, by the ſubſcriber, at mr. *Edward Stabler's* in *Peterſburg*, for ready money only.

(2) JOSEPH WHITEHEAD.

STRAYED from *Willis's* creek, near mr. *Alexander Trent's*, in *Cumberland* county, about the firſt of *November* laſt, a *blood-bay filly*, riſing 4 years old, not branded, 4 feet 9 inches high. A ſatisfactory reward will be made to any perſon that will deliver the ſaid filly to

DAVID COUPLAND.

THE committees of ſuch counties as have not returned a liſt of their number of people to Robert Carter Nicholas, *eſq; or to me, are deſired forthwith to tranſmit ſuch liſts to me in* Williamſburg.

(2) *EDMUND PENDLETON.*

Feb. 15, 1776.

To be SOLD,

THE remaining part of the tract in *Louiſa* county, containing 672 acres, belonging to the eſtate of mr. *Francis Smith*, deceaſed, and formerly advertiſed with a particular deſcription of the ſame. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſer, upon giving bond and ſecurity to

THOMAS SMITH, executor.

To be SOLD,

THE plantation where I now live, containing 320 acres of land, about three miles above *Peterſburg*, whereon is a large new brick dwelling-houſe 54 feet by 32, with four rooms, and a flush paſſage, below ſtairs, and five rooms above, very commodiouſly contrived, and the building well executed, a brick kitchen 32 feet by 16, two rooms below, and two above ſtairs, with all other neceſſary offices, in good repair, and ſeveral orchards of the beſt kind of fruit trees. This ſeat being well known, I think a more accurate deſcription unneceſſary. The time of payment will be made eaſy to the purchaſer; and the terms known by applying to mr. *Thomas Ruffin*, or

(tf) ROBERT NEWSUM.

TAPPAHANOCK, *Feb.* 2, 1776.

JUST arrived from *Antigua*, and will ſail for that iſland about the 20th inſtant, the brigantine COMMERCE, *John Robinſon* maſter; ſhe will go in ballaſt, and havegood accommodations for paſſengers. For paſſage apply to the maſter on board, or to

ARCHIBALD RITCHIE.

To be SOLD at Blandford, *on* Friday *the firſt of* March *next, to the higheſt bidder,*

ELEVEN valuable NEGRO FELLOWS, among whom is a very good ſhip carpenter; alſo two ſchooner FLATS, one 85 the other 70 hhds. burthen, with their boats; and two ſmaller FLATS, buthen 35 and 32 hhds. Twelve months credit will be allowed, the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity to

THOMAS CRAWFORD.
JOSHUA POYTHRESS, jun.

BLANDFORD, *Jan.* 26, 1776.

AYLETT'S, *Feb.* 8, 1776.

I INTEND to leave the colony immediately.

JOHN M'TAGGART.

I HAVE loſt (by what means I cannot diſcover) FIFTY SIX POUNDS, out of a large quantity of money very lately received from the treaſury office in ſheets, I can aſſert, with poſitiveneſs, that the bills below were part; and as it may lead to a diſcovery, and tend to do juſtice, I hope I may, without offence to any, beg that any perſon having theſe bills will be pleaſed to trace their progreſs, and communicate the reſult of their inquiries to mr. *James Mercer* of *Fredericksburg*, but generally (as a member of the Committee of Safety) in *Williamſburg*, or to their very humble ſervant,

JOHN HARVIE.

2 Bills £. 12 no. 142
14108 and 14109
2 - - £. 1 - - - - the ſame numbers.
2 - - £. 8 - - 155
15401 and 15402
2 - - £. 1 - - - - the ſame numbers.

All on paper called the *James* river bank.

THE *Committee of Safety wiſh to contract with proper perſons for ſupplying the troops with proviſions to be ſtationed between* York *river and* Rappahannock, *alſo one regiment to be ſtationed in the lower part of the* Northern Neck, *for one year. Any perſons willing to enter into ſuch a contract are deſired to communicate their propoſals as ſoon as poſſible, either perſonally to the Committee, or by letter to the Preſident.*

JOHN PENDLETON, jun. clerk.

February 9, 1776.

AYLETT'S, *Feb.* 8, 1776.

I INTEND to leave the colony immediately.

THOMAS KERR.

NORFOLK, *Feb.* 1, 1776.

I INTEND to leave the colony for a few months.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

CULPEPER, *Jan.* 21, 1776.

I INTEND to leave the colony immediately.

ROBERT BOYD.

FALMOUTH, *Jan.* 31, 1776.

THE ſubſcriber intending to leave the colony early in the ſpring, and being deſirous to have every account upon his books properly adjuſted before that time, earneſtly entreats all perſons who have had dealings with him, or his predeceſſors, on account of meſſ. *Bogle, Somervell*, and co. merchants in *Glaſgow*, at their ſtore in this place, to come and ſettle them as ſoon as poſſible, that no diſpute may hereafter ariſe.

GEORGE HAMILTON.

COMMITTED to the publick jail in *Williamſburg*, a certain *Walter Clarke*, an *Iriſhman*, ſuppoſed to be a ſervant of mr. *John Campbell*, merchant, near *New London*, in *Bedford*. He is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, about 21 years of age, has black hair, and is a pert forward fellow. The owner is deſired to apply for him within one month from this date, and pay charges, or he will be diſcharged.

PETER PELHAM, jailer.

FREDERICKSBURG, *Jan.* 24, 1776.

THE *commiſſioners of the GUN MANUFACTORY want a conſiderable quantity of BRASS, for mountings. Any* old braſs *(not mixed with bell metal) will do.* Mr. Robert Nicolſon *of* Williamſburg *will receive, and pay for, any quantity that may be delivered there; and the commiſſioners beg the attention of other gentlemen to this neceſſary article. The caſh will be paid, on notice, by*

(4) *The COMMISSIONERS.*

MECKLENBURG county, *Jan.* 1776.

THE ſubſcriber, from long experience, being fully convinced that the truſting plantations and ſlaves to the management of a ſet of people calling themſelves *overſeers*, will never produce any thing but ruin and deſtruction, is therefore determined to draw the management of what few ſlaves he poſſeſſes within the compaſs of his own perſonal abilities in looking over them, and, by this determination, has, and will have by next fall, between 20 and 30 very beautiful tenements, with a plantation to each, to rent out, either for a ſingle year, or term of years, and can ſupply the tenants with corn, wheat, fodder, and ſtock of all kinds.

Any woman of good character, who underſtands houſe-keeping, teaching young children to read, girls the ſempſtreſs buſineſs, embroidering, *&c.* and comes well recommended, ſhall meet with very agreeable and ſatisfactory encouragement by applying to

(tf) MATTHEW MARABLE.

ARTICLES of Intelligence, Eſſays, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper, the Price of which is 12*ſ.* 6*d.* per Annum; Advertiſements inſerted as uſual. PRINTING WORK done with Care and Expedition, and on reaſonable Terms.